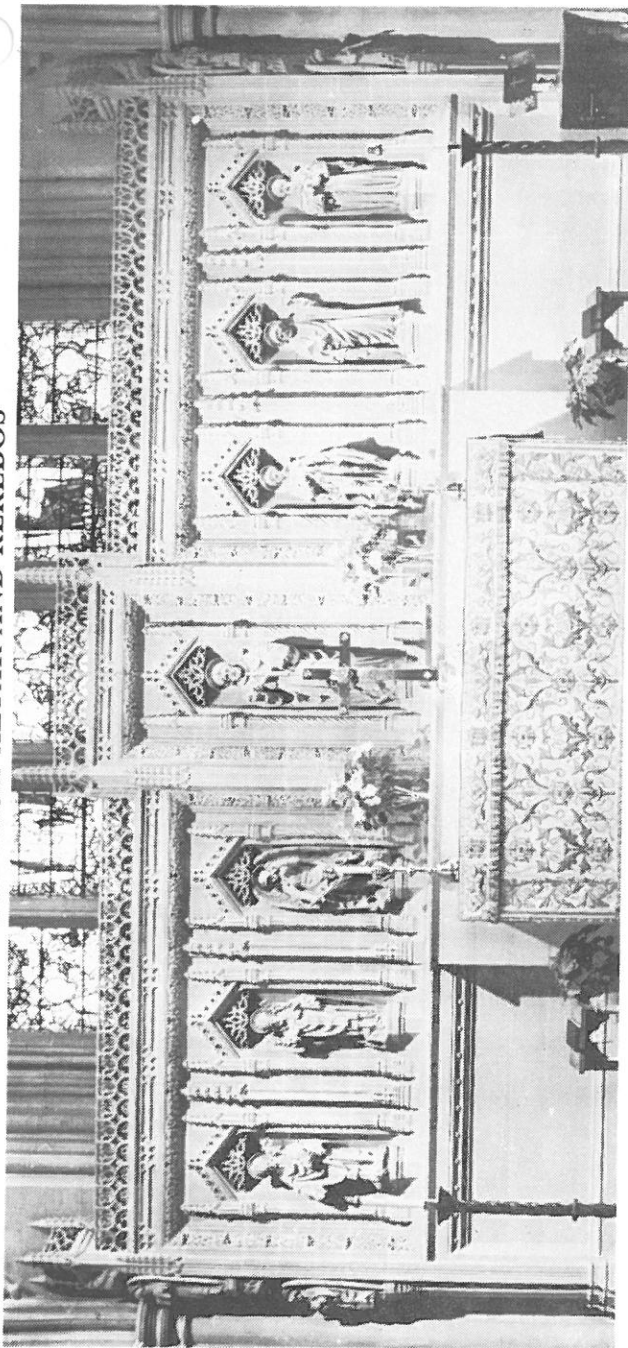
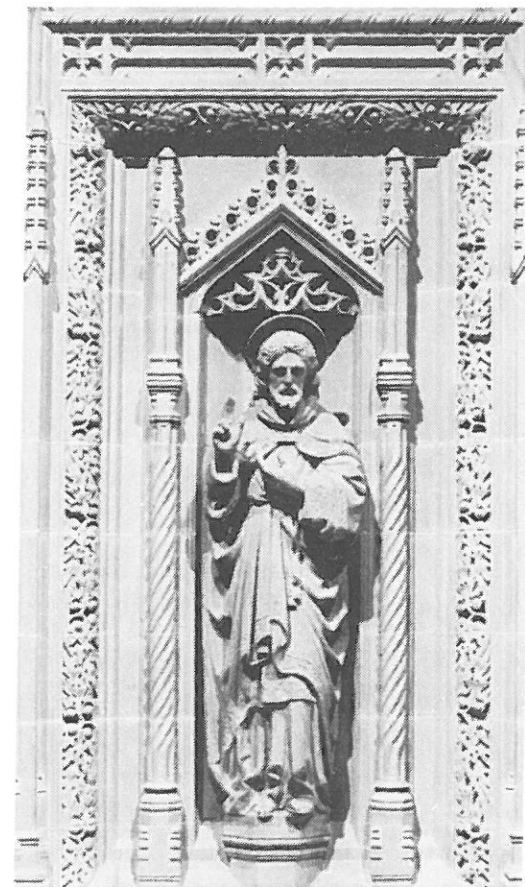


THE HIGH ALTAR AND REREDOS



## *The Cathedral Reredos*



*The Cathedral of St. John The Baptist*

*St. John's, Newfoundland  
Diocese of Eastern Newfoundland  
and Labrador  
of the  
Anglican Church of Canada*

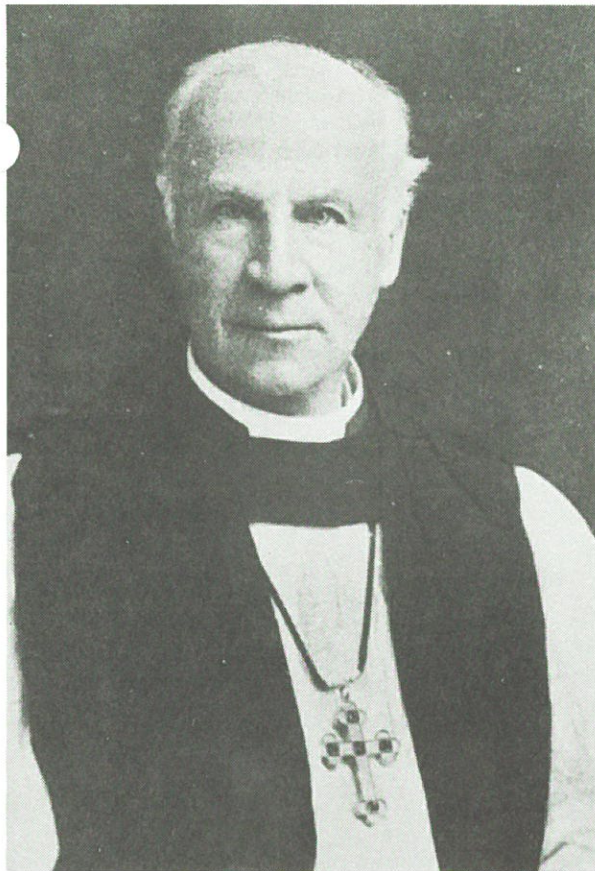


An attraction of special interest to visitors to the Cathedral as well as to its regular worshipers, is the Reredos behind the High Altar. Its chief purpose, of course, it to beautify God's Sanctuary and form a proper setting for the Holy Table. The Reredos is also a memorial to a great servant of the Church in Newfoundland, the Right Reverend Llewellyn Jones who for many years was responsible for the Cathedral both as its Bishop and Rector. The Reredos was erected in 1923 as a gift in his memory by his family.

It was during Bishop Jones' Episcopate that the choir and transepts were added as a memorial to the late Bishop E. Feild in 1885, and again between 1892 and 1905 when it fell to the lot of Bishop Jones to rebuild the Cathedral from the ruins of the Great Fire of 1892 which not only destroyed the Cathedral but a major portion of the town.

The Reredos is of an almost white freestone from Auchenheath Quarry near Glasgow, Scotland, with the exception of the statues which are carved from stone from Derbyshire. It was designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., grandson of George Gilbert Scott, the original designer of the Cathedral in 1847 when Bishop Feild undertook the building of a new Cathedral following the great fire of 1846. The Reredos was executed by Messrs. Thompson & Sons of Peterborough, England, and erected in the Cathedral under the supervision of their representative, a Mr. Tebbs, following its successful transfer across the stormy Atlantic, each piece carefully crated in individual boxes.

The main part of the Reredos consists of eleven figures. Our Lord with his hand raised in an act of blessing, is the central figure. On his left is the figure of St. George clothed in armour with the dragon at his feet. St. George represents the most noble



**The Rt. Rev. Llewellyn Jones, D.D.,  
Fourth Bishop of Newfoundland  
1878-1917**

order of chivalry. In 1349 he was recognized as the Patron Saint of England.

The second figure from our Lord's left is St. Andrew, the Christian Apostle and Saint, he and his brother being the first of our Lord's disciples. He is said to have been put to death at Patrae in Greece, in the year A.D. 70 by being bound to a cross in the shape of the letter X, which has since been known as St. Andrew's Cross. He is the Patron Saint of Scotland.

The third figure on our Lord's left is that of St. Patrick, the Patron Saint of Ireland. Patrick was captured by the Irish where he was made prisoner and forced to work as a slave. After six years he escaped and fled to Europe, where he trained for the ministry. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop of Ireland and his missionary work there won many

converts to Christianity. St. Patrick died on March 17th., about 461.

To our Lord's immediate right stands St. Michael, known in Holy Scripture as St. Michael the Archangel. He was early regarded in the Church as the helper of Christian armies against the heathen, and as the protector of individual Christians against the Devil.

The second figure to the right of our Lord is that of St. David, the Patron Saint of Wales. Educated in a Christian school he became a priest and eventually Archbishop of Southern Wales. He was considered to be one of the great Christian missionaries and builder or founder of many churches throughout Wales. He died on March 1st, 601.

The third figure from our Lord's right is that of St. Theodore, a native of Tarsus, who in 668 became Archbishop of Canterbury at the age of thirty-six. The days of Theodore were at a time of progress, learning and ordered peace. During the period of his Episcopate, he organized the Dioceses and Parishes of the Church in his province and organized the first Council of the whole Church of England. He introduced music in all the churches, founded numerous schools and fostered the love of learning in England. He was truly one of the great Archbishops of Canterbury.

On either side of the Reredos, probably less conspicuous because of their smaller size and their angle of observation, are four cherubim in pairs, one above the other. They bear a book, a chalice, a light and a crown. They are illustrated one above the other in this brochure.

Thus the Reredos, a thing of beauty, symbolizes for us the Christian nature of the four major countries of the British Isles, wherein our origins lie.

